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A New Species of the Genus *Hypebaeina* Wittm. (Coleoptera, Malachiidae) from Kirghizia

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A new species, *Hypebaeina milkoi* sp. n., from Kirghizia is described. A diagnosis and figures of male genitalia and urites are given. A distribution map is presented.

Key Words: Coleoptera, Malachiidae, *Hypebaeina*, new species, Kirghizia

The genus *Hypebaeina* was separated from the genus *Hypebaeus* by Wittmer (1995). The main characters of the male differentiate this genus from others: apical appendage of elytrum small, bearing a bunch of short, curved hairs; tergite 8 undivided, sternite 8 toothed or cut. Five species of *Hypebaeus* were transferred to *Hypebaeina*. Among the beetles kindly sent me by colleagues from Bishkek, I found *Hypebaeina* specimens with their urites and aedeagus quite different from those of the known species. The description of this species, which is new to science is given below.

Materials and Methods

All the specimens are kept in the following museums: SZM - Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk; IBPK - Institute of Biology and Pedology, Kyrgyz National Academy of Sciences, Bishkek; NHMB - Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel; NMP - Narodni Muzeum v Praze.

For the description and diagnose of species some special male characters were used primarily: the genitalia and the urites. Both the shape of the aedeagus apex and the number and shape of the inner spines were used to describe the male genitalia. Once the genitalia had been studied, they were glued using G-1300 (Yo Yo) glue onto label paper and pinned under the specimen.

Description

***Hypebaeina milkoi* sp.n.**
(Figs 1-6)

Male. Head behind eyes, palpi and external sides of mandibulae black; remaining part of head yellow, except on ventral side. Antennal joints 1-3 yellow, 4-5 pale

brown, the others brown. Pronotum and background of elytra orange-yellow, elytral margins yellow. Scutellum, elytral base (less than 1/4 of length), two wide spots in middle of elytrum, and apical elytra appendages black; appendage apices white. Legs yellow, except for almost black posterior femora and basal parts of anterior and middle femora. Anterior trochanters and vesicles yellow, thorax mesepimers black.

Head narrow with front flat; genae straight; clypeus narrow, transverse and bearing short, light hairs; and labrum short and transverse. Maxillary palpi elongate, joints 1 and 2 transverse and equal in size, apical joint large, wide, 1.5 times longer than the previous two taken together, and cut at the apex. Surface of head shiny, punctures sparse, microsculpture visible, pubescence short, fine and adpressed. Antennae long, reaching the middle of elytra, evenly covered with short, light, adpressed pubescence and with long erected light hair on outer side; first joint large and oblongo-clavate; intermediate segments, 2, 3, 10 and 11 elongate with their outer edges not sinuate, remaining segments serrate.

Pronotum almost equilateral, 1.2 times wider than long, its anterior margin produced and posterior one straight; all angles rounded, with distinct impressions just inside posterior angles. Surface sparsely punctate, smooth and shiny, with light, fine, adpressed pubescence.

Scutellum very short and transverse, almost hidden by pronotum.

Elytra oblong, widened posteriorly, their base wider than pronotum. Shoulders distinct, not protrudent. Apices somewhat out stretched near suture, with deep depression housing black, erect appendage and with wrinkles below. Elytra shiny, with punctures fairly dense and minute, and pubescence light, recumbent, very short and fine.

Legs of middle size; posterior femora almost reach elytral apices. Tibiae thin, rounded, posterior slightly curved inside. All tarsi five-segmented, narrow; claw segment the longest, somewhat longer than first and second segments taken together in anterior and posterior legs and of same length as these in middle legs. Claws narrow, with small lamellae at base.

Ventral surface densely punctate, with sparse white, recumbent pubescence. Apical sternite transverse, widely emarginate in middle (Fig. 2); apical tergite transverse and bearing four teeth at apex (Fig. 1). Phallus simple, without small teeth on inner sack, the only cornutus curved dorsally and disposed on the left side (Figs. 4, 5). Apex of aedeagus slightly outstretched and pointed (Fig. 4). Tegmen longitudinal, undivided, with very thin appendages (Fig. 3).

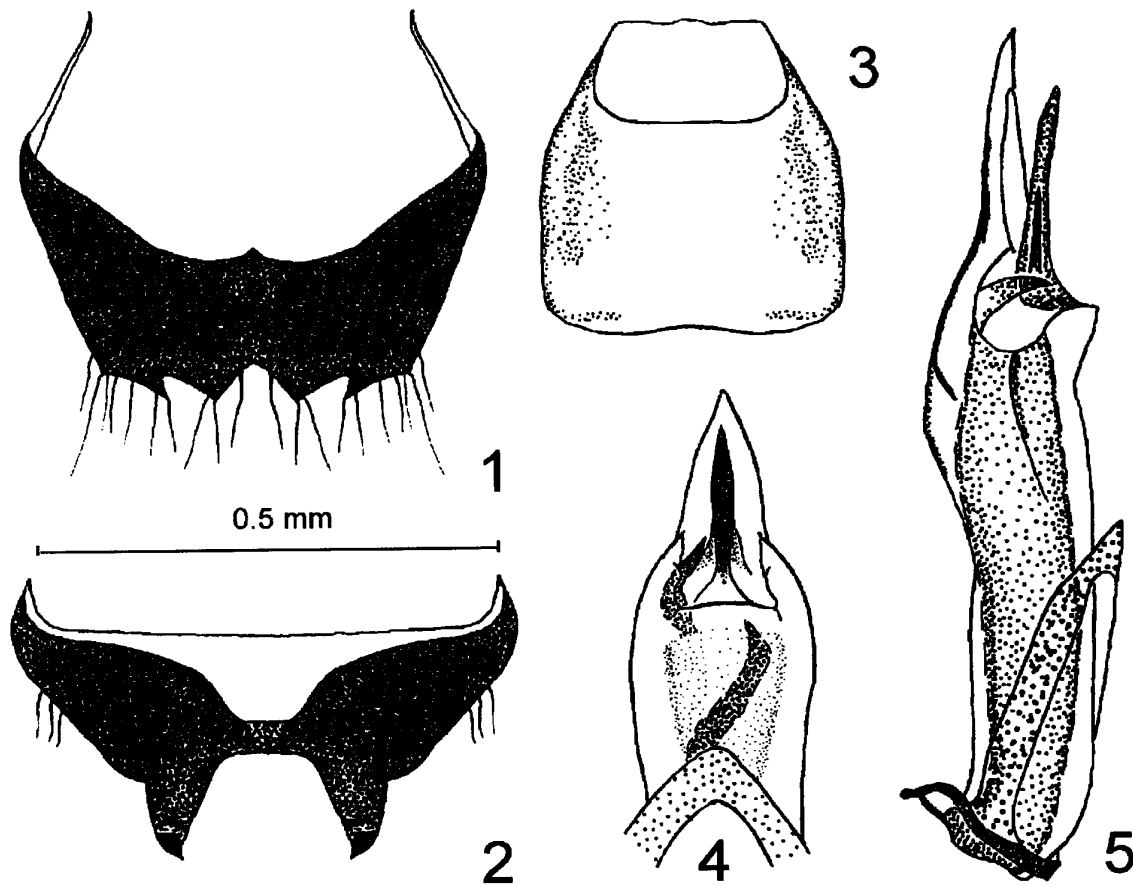
Length: 2.7 mm; width (at elytral base): 1.1 mm.

Female. Similar to male except for following points: elytra more strongly widened posteriorly, without apical appendages or depressions; antennae narrow and feebly serrate; head dark behind antennae but with yellow, equilateral triangle-shaped anterior part between antennae.

Length: 2.8 mm; width (at the elytral base): 1.1 mm.

Material. Holotype, male, Kirghizia, NW slope of Fergansky Range, valley of Kiokerim River, H:~2000 m, 13-15.6.1995, D. Milko leg. (SZM). Allotype, female, idem (SZM). Paratypes: Kirghizia, Fergansky Range, Burgut Ravine (in direction of Kazarman), 15.7.1997, S. Ovchinnikov leg. (1 male, 1 female in IBPK; 1 male, 1 female in NHMB, 1 male, 1 female in NMP, 8 males, 7 females in SZM).

Diagnosis. A new species can be easily separate from the congeners by following characters: apical appendage of elytrum large and distinct; apical tergite complexly



Figs 1-5 *Hypebaeina milkoii* sp.n. - 1, apical tergite; 2, apical sternite; 3, tegmen; 4, aedeagus apex, dorsal; 5, phallus, lateral.

emarginate and being four-toothed (Fig. 1); aedeagus without a number of small tooth on the ventral side of inner sack (Fig. 5). These characters can be compared with the same structures of the other *Hypebaeina* species figured in Wittmer, 1995 (Figs 95-104).

Etymology. The species is dedicated to my colleague, Dr. Dmitri Milko.

Distribution. Environs of Fergansky Mountain Range in Kirghizia.

Habitat. Beetles were collected in river valleys. Most of them were flying in the evening on wet stones near the river.

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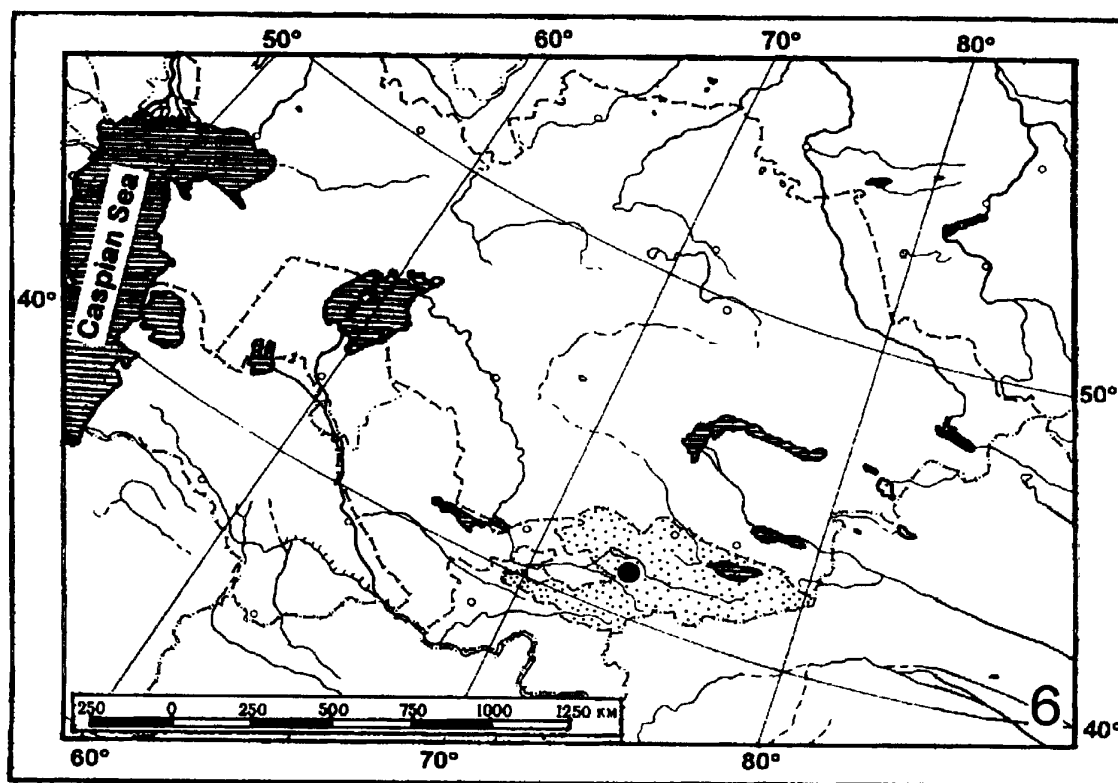


Fig. 6. Map showing the type locality of *Hypebaeina milkoï*.

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